THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. XXXI., NO. 159. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1897. EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

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GREEKS HOLD THE PASS

Edhem Pasha Unable to Dislodge Them From Reveni.

HE ASKS FOR 40,000 MORE MEN

A Pitched Battle Fought, With Advantage to Neither Side.

The Turks Invest Tyrnavo, but Their Communications Are in Danger—Edhem Pasha Suppresses the News—Crown Prince Constantine Takes the Field in Person—Prevesa Falls to the Greeks, and Col. Manos Pushes on to Janina—The Eastern Fleet Effectively Bombards Platamona—Greeks Are Assisted Everywhere by Thousands of Irregulars, Who Harass the Moslem Foe — Garibaldi's Son Leaves Italy to Avoid the Patriots.

LONDON, April 21.—Commenting on the absence of definite news today from Elassona, the headquarters of the Turkish troops in Macedonia, the Daily Mail says it has received a private telegram from one of its correspondents on the scene of hostilities indicating that Edhem Pasha is suppressing all dispatches.

This correspondent adds:

"The whole situation appeared changed by the tenacity with which the Greeks are holding Reveni pass, whereby they may possibly turn Edhem Pasha's position and cut off his communication with Elassona."

MUST HAVE MORE MEN.

Edhem Pasha Asks the Sultan for 40,000 Additional Troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 21.—The sitting of the military commission has been continuous since yesterday at the Yildiz kiosk. It is reported that Edhem Pasha had asked for 40,000 reinforcements and that orders have been sent to Salonica to hasten the dispatch of the reserves to the frontier. The mobilization of forty additional battalions has been decided upon and the enrollment of volunteers is being considered.

The sturdy resistance offered by the Greeks was wholly unexpected and the idea that the forces of Edhem Pasha would have a military promenade to Larissa has already been abandoned.

Telegrams received by the porte from the far western provinces show that the Albanian irregulars are devastating the country in many localities. The local authorities are powerless to restrain them.

An imperial irade has been issued ordering the Turkish fleet to avoid a battle at sea and remain under the protection of the fortifications.

THE FIRST PITCHED BATTLE.

It Is Indecisive—Greeks Still Hold Reveni Pass.

LARISSA, April 21.—The first seriously planned battle commenced today. Early this morning the Greeks under Gens. Mavronichali and Macris advanced in force from Reveni, Boughaz and Stelos against Edhem Pasha's advance guard. The fighting was greatly extended and the battle raged until late this afternoon with varying fortune.

The Greeks were assisted by thousands of irregulars, who harassed the Turkish outposts and wings, as well as participating in the general engagement. The Turks had an overwhelming superiority in numbers. They had constructed earthworks and trenches everywhere, and in and behind these awaited the attacks of the Greeks. On the whole they clung tenaciously to the side fences, while the Greeks attacked them again and again with the most desperate bravery.

In spite of the furious attacks still made upon them, the Greeks continue to hold the Reveni and Nezeros passes. At 3 o'clock this afternoon is practically a drawn battle.

Crown Prince Constantine is hurrying reinforcements to the front.

CONSTANTINE IN THE FIELD.

His Troops Fight Bravely and Hold Their Positions.

ATHENS, April 22.—1 a. m.—The latest advices to the government from Larissa as to the situation at Damasi seem to indicate that the earlier rumors as to the fighting there were inaccurate in important details. A battle has taken place on the Damasi plains. The Greeks approached close to Damasi, but they have thus far failed to capture it.

An official dispatch from Larissa says that the Greeks continue to defend the Mati pass. M. Delyannis has received telegrams from Greek deputies at Larissa which declare, according to the opinion of the officers, the situation is not yet compromised, as the positions occupied by the Turks are of secondary importance.

Crown Prince Constantine telegraphed from Larissa, the headquarters of the Greek forces in Thessaly:

"We have kept all our positions and the situation today is excellent. Every road by which the Turks can descend into the Thessalian plain has been secured by the concentration of our troops. I cannot wire at greater length now. I am fighting myself; so is Prince Nicholas."

TYRNAVO HEIGHTS CAPTURED.

Stubborn Battle, in Which the Greeks Are Forced Back.

FOOT OF MILOUNA PASS, April 20.—Afternoon (delayed in transmission)—The last height commanding Tyrnavo has just been captured by the Turks. The infantry advance was supported by cavalry, the soldiers cheering lustily as they began the attack.

Mendou Pasha has prepared to descend at 9 a. m. tomorrow into the Thessalian plain. Taking the road to the left which skirts along the base of the foothills, large bodies of cavalry will push forward to the front, while the infantry take possession of the buildings which the Greeks have left in their hurried flight.

It was the task of Neschat Pasha to attack the Losphaki heights, the last Greek stronghold commanding Tyrnavo. The Turkish batteries, each gun dragged by fifty men, pushed forward and bombarded the Greek position. A deep ravine lay between the infantry forces of the two armies. It was strewn with heavy rocks and loose boulders.

After sharp fighting the Greek batteries withdrew, but the Greek infantry continued to defend the position until compelled to retire.

Heavy fire has been heard from the direction of Zarkos throughout the afternoon, and the struggle at Karyas still continues, each side in turn advancing and retreating across the frontier.

Reinforcements were sent from this point last night (Monday) to Hamdo Pasha at Karyas. When they arrive there it is expected that the Greeks will be finally repulsed.

The Greeks are now strongly entrenched in the plain north and west of Larissa. Edhem Pasha is acting with the greatest caution and deliberation.

Night (delayed in transmission)—The Greek posts at Milouna and Tyrnavo were captured at noon today. The Turkish headquarters have been removed from Elassona to Milouna.

It is estimated that the Greek forces now in the Thessalian plain in front of Edhem Pasha and between this point and Larissa number at least 60,000, but the Greek prisoners say their reserves are exhausted. A military telegraphic line has been extended to Milouna, but as yet there is no postal service.

From the heights can be seen huge clouds of dust in the distance, which indicate that large bodies of Greek infantry are en route from Larissa to defend the heights not yet captured at Tyrnavo. But they will probably be too late.

The coolness and courage of the Turks in attack are beyond praise.

WORD FROM EDHEM PASHA.

Greeks in Full Retreat, He Says—To Capture Larissa Soon.

PARIS, April 21.—A dispatch to the Temps from Constantinople says: Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, has telegraphed to the porte from Tyrnavo that two divisions under Mendou Pasha and Omerorvrechet Pasha are now pursuing the Greek forces, who are in full retreat.

Edhem Pasha also reports that this division has arrived within two kilometres of Larissa. He adds that his troops have commenced the investment of Larissa, and that Mendou Pasha and Omerorvrechet Pasha expect to capture it within three days.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Turkish legation has received an official dispatch from Constantinople as follows:

The village of Krietchano has been occupied by the imperial troops. The division of Neicha Pasha fought until 11:30 (in the evening) and took possession of all points commanding the plains of Larissa, except a hillock, which, owing to the advanced hour, has remained in the hands of the Greeks, but this point also, surrounded from three sides and exposed to the fire of the Turkish guns, cannot but fall soon into the power of the Turkish army. In these quarters, and at Badji, twelve prisoners and a great quantity of munitions of war have been taken.

The Greeks who were defeated at Milouna pass fled to Larissa.

VASSOS WOULD ATTACK CANEA.

But He Awaits Orders—Insurgents Hard to Control.

LONDON, April 21.—A dispatch to the Times from Canea says:

The Italian consul is visiting the camp of Col. Vassos, with a view of inducing the Italian volunteers to return home. He has had a long interview with Col. Vassos, who said he could not control the insurgents and feared they were preparing to take some action calculated to lead to serious complications. The Italian consul gathered the impression that an attack was meditated on the positions occupied by the international troops.

Col. Vassos decided that he would not hesitate to attack Canea if ordered to do so by the Greek government. But, he added, that in such event he would give due notice to the admirals of the international fleets.

STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE.

King George Says the Powers Cannot Limit the War.

PARIS, April 21.—The correspondent of La Journal at Athens had an interview with King George of Greece at the palace yesterday morning. His majesty is quoted as saying he believed to the last moment that peace would be maintained and did his utmost to bring about a pacific settlement of the matters in dispute. The king denied that Greece had commenced hostilities against Turkey, and argued that Turkey was not compelled to go to war because of the incursion of a few insurgents whom nobobdy could have restrained. Continuing, King George said:

"The truth is we were attacked because Turkey was ordered to attack us. There never would have been a war but for certain intrigues, which will appear later. All the powers are more or less against us. If they wanted war, they have got it. Such is the result of the European concert.

"Europe must understand that after forcing us to war, there can be no question of limiting it. Our fleet is destined to take an important part, as will soon be learned. Greece understands that she must either be victorious, or must disappear. The war may be prolonged and bloody, but it is now too late to stop.

"A great crime has been committed against right and humanity in the Cretan question and chastisement has now commenced."

RECRUITS FROM AMERICA.

A Thousand Patriots to Sail From New York.

NEW YORK, April 21.—It is likely that within a week 1,000 Greeks will sail from New York on a chartered steamer to join the forces that are fighting the Turks. Negotiations for a suitable vessel are in progress. The steamer will sail under the American flag, direct to Athens. The cost of the expedition will be borne by the National League of Greece, which has members in nearly every part of the world.

Solon J. Vlastos, editor of the Greek newspaper Atlantis, said today that the Atlantis fund now had $5,000, sent in by Greeks to aid in sending volunteers to Greece.

"Money is still pouring in," he continued. "We will decide today or tomorrow whether to charter a steamer or use the money in aiding Greeks who want to go back and battle for their country in securing passage by various lines. Twenty-two sailed yesterday on the White Star steamer Cevic, and a large number will go by the French line on Saturday."

JANINA IS THREATENED.

Col. Manos and His Greeks Pressing Rapidly Forward.

ATHENS, April 21.—Col. Manos is meeting with little opposition. The Turks are collecting at Pentepigivia, twenty miles south of Janina, where a decisive battle is expected, which will settle the fate of Janina.

Telegrams from Prevesa say that the town would have been occupied by the Greeks, but it was impossible to spare the men.

Maj. Ansolinos, who gave the order for the abandonment of Gritzovali, has been replaced by Col. Papastavre.

Patriots Would Not Be Relieved.

ATHENS, April 21.—The crown prince has sent several regiments to relieve these which have been fighting at Reveni, but the latter refuse to leave the scene, although they have been actively engaged almost without cessation for nearly fifty hours.

Black Sea Fleet Wants Out.

BERLIN, April 21.—It is reported here tonight in well-informed circles that the

Continued on Page 3.

MASON HITS THE RULES

Breezy Speech by the New Senator From Illinois.

WANTS A RULE TO CLOSE DEBATE

The United States Senate the Only Legislative Body on Earth Unable to Transact Business—Wholly Controlled by the Minority—Cuban Question, Arbitration and Tariff All Delayed Because the Senate Is Powerless—Mason Announces That He Will Keep Up the Fight for Revision if It Takes Six Years—Twice Loudly Applauded.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Cullom's resolution introduced in the senate yesterday calling on the secretary of the treasury for information relative to internal revenue taxes on distilled spirits was agreed to today.

This cleared the way for an unexpected and very breezy speech from William E. Mason, the new senator from Illinois, which aroused two outbursts from the gallery. It occurred on the resolution of Mason, introduced yesterday, directing

VILLIAM E. MASON.

the committee on rules to report a rule providing for the closing of debate and for the previous question.

It was Mason's maiden speech in the senate, and he was followed with great interest. He said he desired to have the resolutions go to the committee on rules, but he gave notice that unless some report was forthcoming at an early day he would move to have the committee discharged, so that the resolution could be brought before the senate. It was agreed on all hands, proceeded the senator with a vein of sarcasm, that the senate is a great body. That was the view particularly of those within the body and on the pay roll. But every one knew also that it was the only legislative body in existence incapable of doing business. He hoped he would be forgiven for these reflections, for he was still in the "kindergarten class," and he recognized that he was threshing over old straw. But he proposed to keep threshing over this old straw during his next six years in the senate.

Mason referred to the approaching tariff debate. The bill would be before the senate soon. It remedied an act which promised a "tariff for revenue" and gave a "tariff for deficiency." It was now proposed to give protection to American industries, and to the American laboring man; and yet the business interests were trembling on the verge of "despondency and Democracy," because they knew that the fate of the bill depended, not on the majority, but on the minority.

"Every one knows," he declared, "that while we profess to be a government by the people, when we reach the highest body in the government there is a rule of the minority."

Mason glanced around the chamber, and said he observed the smile on the faces of some of his colleagues. They all liked power, and as soon as a man entered these senate doors his energies were directed to retaining power in the old way.

"I want to deliver a message from the people before this hope of power possesses me," exclaimed the senator, and the galleries gave response by hearty applause.

Mason spoke of the paralysis of business in the senate on all great questions. Here at the close of the nineteenth century, the great question was presented whether international questions were to be settled by arbitration or by the methods of Fitzsimmons and Corbett. The senate had listened to speeches, but in this, as in all other questions, there was no action. The senator from Alabama (Morgan) had presented a resolution as to Cuba, involving the great Cuban question, "handed down to us by Grover II." But where was that resolution? It was impossible to pull down the golden god of the senate rules in order to act on Cuba. The senator asserted that there was a majority of "insurgents" in this body, ready to act, but they were held back by the minority in control. It was time to do away with these barnacle rules.

"I would not scuttle the old ship," exclaimed the senator vigorously, "but I would like to put her in the dry dock long enough to have her bottom scraped."

There was another round of applause as Mason concluded.

Hoar of Massachusetts replied briefly to Mason. He pointed out that little could be expected from the committee on rules, as several of the members were engaged on the tariff bill and other work. He was in accord with much that the Illinois senator had said as to the need of action, but he differed from him on some of the criticisms against the senate.

Gorman of Maryland promptly moved to refer the resolution to the rules committee.

Mason protested, saying this committee on rules was recognized as the "altogether lonely graveyard to which are committed the bodies of deceased measures."

The roll was called on Gorman's motion to refer, and it prevailed, 32 to 24, as follows:

Yeas.

Allen	McEnery
Bacon	McMillan
Baker	Morgan
Bate	Mitchell
Berry	Murphy
Butler	Pasco
Chilton	Pettigrew
Cockrell	Pettus
Faulkner	Quay
Gorman	Rawlins
Gray	Roach
Harris of Kansas	Sewall
Hawley	Smith
Heitfeld	Tillman
Jones of Arkansas	Turpie
Lindsay	Walthall.

Nays.

Burrows	Mills
Chandler	Nelson
Clark	Perkins
Cullom	Platt of New York
Davis	Pritchard
Fairbanks	Proctor
Foraker	Spooner
Frye	Turner
Gear	Vest
Hansbrough	Warren
Hoar	Wellington
Mason	Wilson

Hoar followed with a motion discharging the committee on rules from further consideration of his resolution, introduced some time ago, for the revision of the senate rules.

Gorman asked that the subject go over until tomorrow, and that arrangement was made.

The calendar was taken up, and the following bills were passed:

For the relief of the homestead settlers on that portion of the Great Sioux reservation lying in Nebraska, formerly in the territory of Dakota, now in the state of South Dakota.

Granting lands in the Black hills to the Nashville Presbyterian church of Nashville, South Dakota.

At 1:15 the senate went into executive session.

The doors were soon opened and the legislative session resumed. There was considerable difficulty in securing a quorum, and it was necessary at one time to direct the sergeant at arms to summon senators.

Chandler of New Hampshire offered a concurrent resolution for an adjournment of the senate and house from April 26 to May 3, with a view to participating in the Grant ceremonies at New York.

Morgan's objection carried the resolution over.

It was agreed that a committee of fifteen senators should represent the senate at the memorial ceremonies.

At 2 o'clock the bankruptcy bill was taken up. Nelson secured an agreement that the vote on the substitute and all amendments to the bill be taken at 3 p. m. to morrow.

Turpie of Indiana argued against including corporations within the benefits of bankruptcy proceedings. An amendment proposed by him was agreed to omitting public corporations from the operation of the bill.

At 4 o'clock the bill was laid aside, and the senate adjourned.

PROGRAMME FOR TARIFF.

Retroactive Clause Must Go—Democrats Decide Not to Delay the Vote.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Republican members of the finance committee of the senate have reached an agreement either to strike out the retroactive provision of the Dingley tariff bill or so to amend it as to pave the way for its being stricken out in conference, and have so notified the Democratic members of the committee. The Democrats have agreed, in view of this promise, not to press the Vest resolution on the subject of Secretary Gage's recent circular. This was one of the accomplishments of the visits of the Republican members to the senate yesterday.

The sentiment among the Republican members is said to have been against the provision from the first, but they felt that to take decisive adverse action upon it in the face of Democratic opposition would place them in the light of acting under fire and taking a position because of the criticisms of the opposition. They therefore ask that the Democrats keep their hands off until the Republicans have had an opportunity to make their intentions known. The Democrats considered this proposition as reasonable, and agreed to refrain from pressing consideration of the Vest resolution until the result of the labors of the Republican members could be known.

There has been some discussion of the probable programme of the Democratic members of the finance committee with reference to the tariff bill, and it is learned that while their plans are not definitely matured, they intend to have reasonable consideration of the bill in committee, and believe they will have the support of Senator Jones of Nevada upon any fair proposition they submit. The Democrats do not want an extended consideration in committee, but may desire to offer some amendments after they see the bill, the adoption now of which they consider they would be more likely to secure in the committee than in the open senate.

It is said in the senate that the Democratic plan is not to delay the bill any longer than is necessary, but that every senator desiring to discuss it shall have the opportunity to do so, and such record-making votes as the Democrats think necessary shall be had. This policy the Democrats will pursue to the end.

In this connection it may be stated that the Democrats of the senate do not approve of the policy of Bailey and his fellow Democrats of the house. Attention is called to the fact that it was long ago said that the policy which Speaker Reed and the Republicans of the house are pursuing would be followed in order to direct attention to the delay to the tariff bill in the senate. If delay should ensue by reason of debate by Democratic senators it will be pointed out, Democratic senators say, that this delay is not indorsed by the majority of the Democrats of the house. The Bailey Democrats will be indorsing the Republicans in their criticisms of the Democratic senators. It is not known whether or not the advice which the Democratic senatorial leaders are freely giving the Democrats of the house will be taken, but it is known that the house Democrats have been advised that acquiescence in the Republican tactics is not good policy. The Democratic senators do not attribute criticisms which may be directed at them to be indirectly indorsed by the Democratic members of the house.

It is learned today that in the changes made in the tariff bill by the senate subcommittee, the rates in the metal schedule have been made very close to the present law, and the same is said of the cotton schedule.

The chemical schedule is understood to be about completed. Many changes in it in the direction of reductions have been made.

Mr. Reed today informed Mr. Gompers and a delegation from the American Federation of Labor, who called to urge the enactment of labor legislation by congress, that the house would enact no legislation until the tariff question was settled and urged the delegation to work among laboring men in behalf of a sentiment that would bring about early action in this important matter.

In response to the complaint that the last congress had not done enough for labor, Mr. Reed said that remonstrances had been received by him complaining that congress had been too much under the domination of labor organizations. This fact would illustrate that there was conflicting ideas in the country. In conclusion, Mr. Reed expressed approval of the policy adopted by the Federation. A continual and constant pressure within the law was much more effective in securing reforms than violent methods, he said. Violence always brought a reaction, and the reforms sought were likely to be lost in the turmoil of outbreak.

The maturing of the tariff bill was indicated by the deluge of petitions relating to tariff rates presented to the senate today. Spooner sent a bundle containing several hundred petitions urging the re-enactment of the McKinley rates on lumber.

IN THE HOUSE.

Adjournment Out of Respect to Representative Milliken.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The chaplain of the house, Mr. Couden, in his prayer today, gave thanks that this nation was at peace with all others and prayed that higher and holier methods than war might prevail everywhere. He prayed for the friends of Representative Milliken, of Maine, who died suddenly, and whose seat was draped in black and covered with flowers.

The death of Mr. Milliken was an-

Continued on Page Two.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Legislation Proposed for Gig Harbor Settlers.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES FILED.

Land Department Will Wait for Congress to Act—Dungeness Lighthouse Keeper Asks for Reinstatement—Attempt to Cause the Removal of Postmaster Brown at South Park—Mima W. C. T. U. Approves Anti-Prizefight Legislation—Change in the Orders to Lieut. Col. Young.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Gig harbor reservation matter is being agitated again. The bill introduced by Representative Doolittle in the last congress to divide up this reservation into lots of ten and twenty acres in order to give all the settlers who have located upon this reserve an equal share in the land which has been thrown open to settlement failed to pass, and as the matter now stands the land is subject to homestead entry. In fact, two homestead entries have been filed thereon, and the attorneys for these entrymen are urging the department continually to accept final proof and issue to their clients patents to the land. The settlers are very indignant that after two years of hard work improving their lands their efforts to be allowed to obtain title thereto should have failed. It is likely that the land department will continue to hold up the matter in order to give the present congress another opportunity to legislate in behalf of the settlers, if it so desires.

E. M. Walter, for five years in the lighthouse service, and who is now on temporary duty at Dungeness, Wash., desires to be reinstated in the service. Mr. Walter resigned on account of being ordered to the isolated station at Tillamook rock, in 1895, owing to the fact that his health was poor at that time and he did not believe that he could stand the exposure on the rock. Some strong letters have been written to the superintendent of the lighthouse board here, requesting Mr. Walter's reinstatement. He has an excellent record in the service and it is possible that his wish may be granted.

Representative Lewis has introduced a bill to retire and pension employes of the lighthouse establishment, which provides that after twenty years of service such employes may be retired on half pay, or upon reaching the age of 65 years may be retired by law upon half pay if they have served over twenty years, or one-third pay if they have served over fifteen years. In case of any permanent disability incurred by the employe while in the lighthouse service the bill provides that he shall be granted a pension equivalent to one-half pay at the time of receiving his injuries for the rest of his life, or in case of death the same pension shall be given to his widow or her children. This bill is so drawn as to cover all commissioned employes in the lighthouse establishment.

S. O. Seaton, a railway mail clerk appointed from the state of Washington, has been removed without any cause being stated for his removal, although he is under the civil service rules. Mr. Seaton's friends have caused an inquiry to be instituted by the civil service commission to learn the cause of his dismissal, and, if possible, to secure his reinstatement.

W. S. Drenan, formerly of Sprague, Wash., has turned up as a candidate for postmaster at Hardwick, Vt. Mr. Drenan has made application to the Washington delegation in congress, asking for their indorsement to help him get the position in Vermont.

George W. Brown, the postmaster at South Park, Wash., who has held that office ever since it was established, is now in danger of losing his place owing to the desire of certain Republicans for a change. As an evidence that he is satisfactory to all except the Republicans who are trying to have him removed, a petition signed by fully three-fourths of the patrons of the office has been sent to the fourth assistant postmaster general asking that he be retained, solely on the grounds of efficient service. Mr. Brown served three years as a soldier in the civil war and was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Mima, Wash., has sent a letter to the Washington delegation expressing great satisfaction at the passage by the Fifty-fourth congress of the anti-prizefight act, the Gillette anti-divorce act, the defeat of the racing bill, the passage of the Vilas act prohibiting the interstate transportation of obscene matter, and of the Meiklejohn bill to improve the law in regard to the selling of intoxicants to Indians. The ladies who signed this letter, including Mrs. Nesby A. Shotwell, Ada L. Dodge, Lena M. Johnson and Cora E. Shotwell, also urge congress to pass at this session a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicants in all government buildings and a bill to forbid the interstate transmission of any picture or description of any encounter of pugilists.

The following patents have been issued to Northwestern inventors: Ebenezer M. Bliss, of Tacoma, Wash., stump-puller; Joseph Himes, of Port Blakeley, Wash., device for preventing end motion in shafts or spindles and bearing; Henry C. Stallings, of Idaho Falls, Idaho, check book.

No assistant cashier of the First National bank of Everett has been appointed in place of Joseph A. Swalwell.

The comptroller of the currency announces the approval of the National Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City, Mo., and the Merchants' National bank, of St. Paul, Minn., as reserve agents for the Ainsworth National bank, of Portland, Or.

Original pensions have been granted Frank Louis, of Willapa, Pacific county, and Darwin E. Woodward, of Tacoma.

The pension of Maggie Kilgore, of Seattle, has been placed for final disposition by the commissioner of pensions. Mrs. Kilgore is the widow of Andrew M. C. Kilgore, of Company H, Second regiment, California volunteer cavalry.

The order directing Lieut. Col. Samuel B. M. Young, Fourth cavalry, to proceed to Walla Walla and accompany the two troops of his regiment from that post to Fort Yellowstone, has been amended so as to direct him to proceed from the Presidio of San Francisco to Fort Yellowstone, in time to reach there about May 15, and to direct Troops D and H, Fourth cavalry, to march to Fort Yellowstone under the command of Capt. James B. Irwin, of Troop H, or the senior officer present with them.

First Lieut. James T. Dean, Fourteenth infantry, has been directed by the secretary of war to proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to the commanding general, department of the Missouri, for duty.

ALLAN B. SLAUSON.

Bone meal for chickens. Frye-Bruhn Company.